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ABSTRACT

The document reports findings from a multiple jobholder survey. About 3.9 million workers (4.7% of all employed persons) held two or more jobs in May 1975. The multiple jobholding rate for men (5.8%) was higher than the rate for women (2.9%). Over half of the moonlighters held two nonagricultural wage or salary jobs. The incidence of multiple jobholding varied according to age, sex, and marital status. The number of female multiple jobholders increased during 1970-75 in industry and occupation of primary job. Multiple jobholding rates for male teachers below the college level was higher than for any other male occupation (16%). The larger proportion of male moonlighters had second jobs as farmers or professionals (17% each). Agriculture plays a much larger role in multiple jobholding than in the general labor market. A review of the kinds of secondary jobs held by moonlighters as related to the job desires of the unemployed suggests that very few of the unemployed would take the jobs held by moonlighters. About 35% of multiple jobholders held second jobs to meet regular expenses (one-half of black moonlighters and one-third of white moonlighters). Definitions of basic labor force concepts are given. Supplementary tables support the analysis. (Author/EC)

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# Multiple Jobholders in May 1975

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Special Labor Force Report 182

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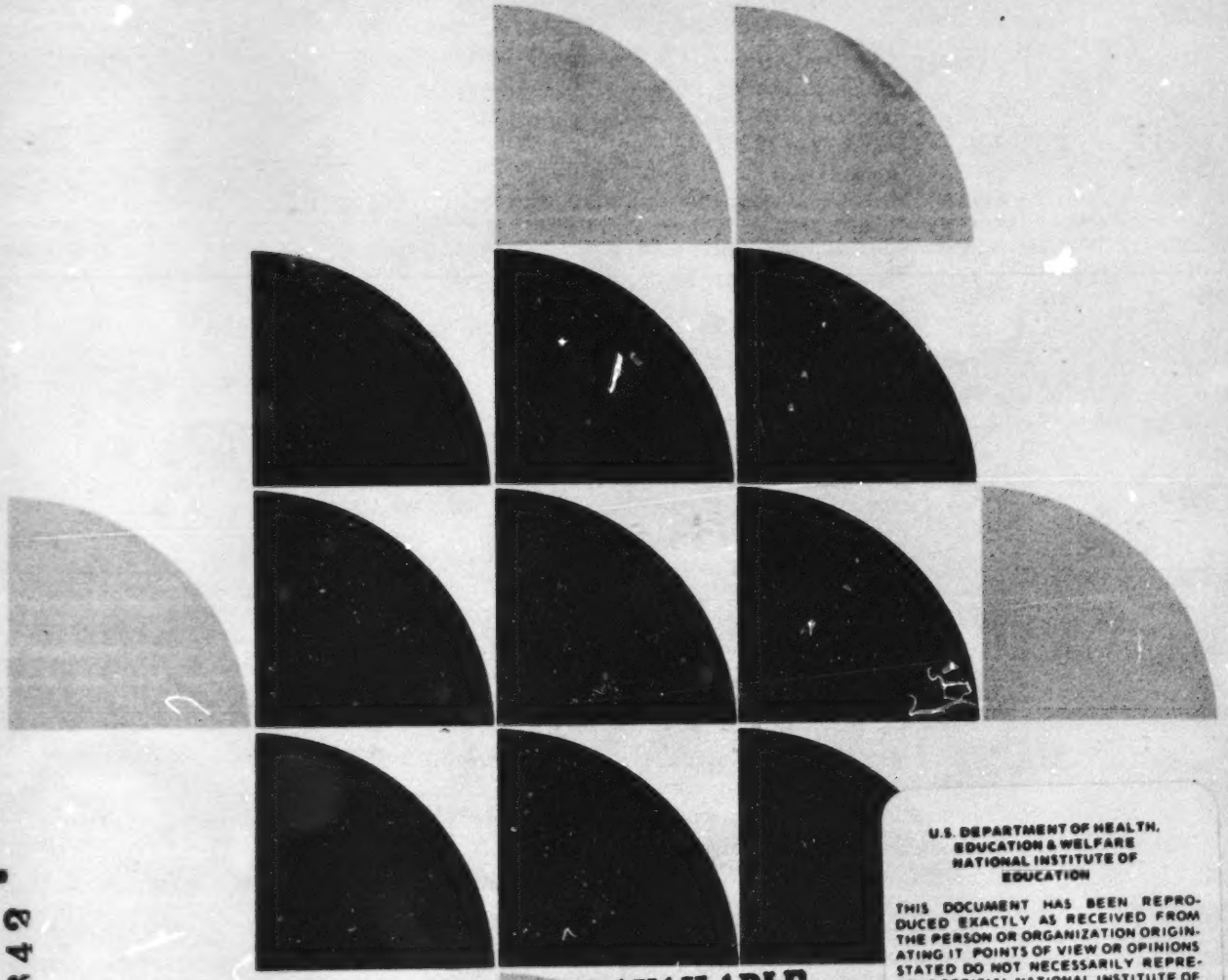
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1975



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Special Labor Force Report shows 35 percent of moonlighters held second jobs to meet regular expenses

# Multiple jobholding in May 1975

KOPP MICHELOTTI

ABOUT 3.9 million workers, 4.7 percent of all employed persons, held two jobs or more in May 1975, both about the same as a year earlier. The multiple jobholding rate for men, at 5.8 percent, remained substantially higher than the rate for women, which rose over the year to 2.9 percent. (See table 1.)

Over half of the moonlighters held two nonagricultural wage or salary jobs. The remainder were equally divided between those who combined wage or salary work and self-employment in nonagricultural industries and those who had at least one job in agriculture. Three-fifths of this latter group were nonagricultural wage and salary workers who operated their farms as a secondary job. (See table 2.)

These findings are from the latest survey of multiple jobholding conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Multiple jobholders are those employed persons who, during the survey week, (1) held jobs as wage or salary workers with two employers or more, (2) were self-employed and also held wage or salary jobs, or (3) were unpaid family workers and also held secondary wage or salary jobs.[2] The primary job is the one at which the greatest number of hours were worked.

## Demographic characteristics

The incidence of multiple jobholding varies by age, sex, and marital status. In each age group, except the very youngest and very oldest, men had substantially higher multiple jobholding rates than women. Men in age groups 25 to 54 years old continued to have the highest moonlighting rates—between 6 and 7 percent in May 1975. The multiple jobholding rate of married men, 6.3 percent, was higher than that of other men (single, widowed, divorced, separated). There was no substantial difference between the multiple jobholding rates of white and black[3] women, but among men, relatively more whites than blacks held second jobs.

*Women and multiple jobholding.* The number of female multiple jobholders increased sharply between 1970 and 1975 and their proportion of all multiple jobholders rose over this period from 16 percent to 24 percent, as shown below (numbers in thousands):

| | *Female* | *Male* | *Female as percent of total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 3,412 | 636 | 15.7 |
| 1971 | 3,270 | 765 | 19.0 |
| 1972 | 3,035 | 735 | 19.5 |
| 1973 | 3,393 | 869 | 20.4 |
| 1974 | 3,022 | 867 | 22.3 |
| 1975 | 2,962 | 956 | 24.4 |

This results from two factors: a rise over this period in the multiple jobholding rate for women while the rate for men declined, and the more rapid growth in employment of women.

The multiple jobholding rates for women 20 to 44 years old rose sharply, to 3.1 percent in 1975 from 2.2 percent in 1970. Both married and single women increased their rates of multiple jobholding. In both years, married women comprised about half of female multiple jobholders.

The rise in multiple jobholding rates for women was generally widespread by industry and occupation of primary job. However, the most significant increases were among those who worked in three industries (retail trade, private household, and educational services), and in three occupations (professional and technical, operative, and private household workers).

The kinds of secondary jobs women held in 1975 were not markedly different from those in 1970. In

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With supplementary tables



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Table 1. Agricultural and nonagricultural employment of persons holding 2 jobs or more, and multiple jobholding rates by sex and race, May 1962 to May 1975**

[Numbers in thousands]

| Year | Persons holding 2 jobs or more | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | At least 1 job in agriculture | Two jobs in nonagricultural industries | | | Multiple jobholding rate[1] | | | | |
| | | | Total | Two wage and salary jobs | Wage and salary job and self-employment | Both sexes | Men | Women | White | Negro and other races |
| May— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 3,342 | 868 | 2,474 | 1,749 | 725 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| 1963 | 3,921 | 1,071 | 2,850 | 2,073 | 777 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| 1964 | 3,726 | 1,069 | 2,657 | 1,928 | 729 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| 1965 | 3,756 | 1,065 | 2,691 | 1,914 | 777 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| 1966 | 3,636 | 936 | 2,700 | 1,934 | 766 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| 1969 | 4,008 | 939 | 3,069 | 2,326 | 743 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| 1970 | 4,048 | 943 | 3,105 | 2,356 | 749 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| 1971 | 4,035 | 851 | 3,184 | 2,288 | 896 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 3.8 |
| 1972 | 3,770 | 831 | 2,939 | 2,066 | 873 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| 1973 | 4,262 | 987 | 3,275 | 2,410 | 865 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| 1974 | 3,889 | 848 | 3,041 | 2,169 | 872 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| 1975 | 3,918 | 890 | 3,028 | 2,131 | 897 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 3.7 |

[1] Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons.

NOTE: No surveys were made in 1967 and 1968.

**Table 2. Type of industry and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs for persons holding 2 jobs or more, May 1974 and May 1975**

[Numbers in thousands]

| Date, type of industry, and class of worker of primary job | Total employed | Persons holding 2 jobs or more | | Type of industry and class of worker of secondary job | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Agriculture | | | Nonagricultural industries | | |
| | | Number | Percent of total employed | Total | Wage and salary workers | Self-employed workers | Total | Wage and salary workers | Self-employed workers |
| **MAY 1974** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 85,786 | 3,889 | 4.5 | 697 | 106 | 591 | 3,192 | 2,500 | 692 |
| Agriculture | 3,604 | 218 | 6.0 | 67 | 33 | 34 | 151 | 149 | 2 |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,360 | 84 | 6.2 | 50 | 16 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| Self-employed workers | 1,778 | 107 | 6.0 | 17 | 17 | (1) | 90 | 90 | (1) |
| Unpaid family workers | 466 | 27 | 5.8 | ---- | ---- | (2) | 27 | 27 | (2) |
| Nonagricultural industries | 82,182 | 3,671 | 4.5 | 630 | 73 | 557 | 3,041 | 2,351 | 690 |
| Wage and salary workers | 75,840 | 3,486 | 4.6 | 627 | 70 | 557 | 2,859 | 2,169 | 690 |
| Self-employed workers | 5,823 | 180 | 3.1 | 3 | 3 | (1) | 177 | 177 | (1) |
| Unpaid family workers | 519 | 5 | 1.0 | ---- | ---- | (2) | 5 | 5 | (2) |
| **MAY 1975** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 84,146 | 3,918 | 4.7 | 705 | 133 | 572 | 3,213 | 2,549 | 664 |
| Agriculture | 3,622 | 253 | 7.0 | 68 | 36 | 32 | 185 | 180 | 5 |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,300 | 83 | 6.4 | 46 | 14 | 32 | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| Self-employed workers | 1,781 | 135 | 7.6 | 14 | 14 | (1) | 121 | 121 | (1) |
| Unpaid family workers | 540 | 35 | 6.5 | 8 | 8 | (2) | 27 | 27 | (2) |
| Nonagricultural industries | 80,524 | 3,665 | 4.6 | 637 | 97 | 540 | 3,028 | 2,369 | 659 |
| Wage and salary workers | 74,270 | 3,422 | 4.6 | 632 | 92 | 540 | 2,790 | 2,131 | 659 |
| Self-employed workers | 5,714 | 225 | 3.9 | 3 | 3 | (1) | 222 | 222 | (1) |
| Unpaid family workers | 540 | 18 | 3.3 | 2 | 2 | (2) | 16 | 16 | (2) |

[1] Self-employed persons with a secondary business or farm, but no wage or salary job, were not counted as multiple jobholders.

[2] Persons whose primary job was as an unpaid family worker were counted as multiple jobholders only if they also held a wage or salary job.

both years, close to one-half of the second jobs were as wage and salary workers in service industries and one-fourth in retail trade. Roughly 14 percent continued to be self-employed on their second job. By occupation, nearly 25 percent were in professional and technical jobs in both years, and about 20 percent each in clerical and service jobs; a slightly larger proportion of female moonlighters had second jobs as managers or administrators in 1975 than in 1970. (See tables 3 and 4.)

The hours worked by female multiple jobholders—an average of 10 hours per week at secondary jobs compared with 15 hours for men—have not changed substantially in the past 5 years. Over half of the female moonlighters held two or more part-time jobs in 1975; male moonlighters most commonly hold one full-time and one part-time job.

*Occupation and industry of male moonlighters.* Fully one-fifth of the male multiple jobholders were in professional or technical occupations on their primary jobs, in part due to the relatively high multiple jobholding rate for teachers below the college level. The 16-percent rate for teachers was higher than the rate for men in any other occupation. Protective service workers (which includes police and firefighters) also continued to have a high moonlighting rate —10 percent.

The largest proportions of male moonlighters had second jobs as farmers or professionals—17 percent each. Managerial, craft, and service occupations each accounted for over a tenth of the secondary jobs.

**Table 3. Industry group and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs for persons holding 2 jobs or more, by sex, May 1975**

| Industry group and class of worker | Persons holding 2 jobs or more | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | | | | Women | | | |
| | Industry of primary job | | Percent distribution by industry of— | | Industry of primary job | | Percent distribution by industry of— | |
| | Number (in thousands) | Multiple jobholding rate [1] | Primary job | Secondary job | Number (in thousands) | Multiple jobholding rate [1] | Primary job | Secondary job |
| All industries | 2,962 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 956 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 209 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 21.9 | 44 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 5.8 |
| Wage and salary workers | 70 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 13 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Self-employed workers | 126 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 18.2 | 9 | 8.1 | .9 | 3.5 |
| Unpaid family workers | 12 | 6.3 | .4 | (2) | 23 | 6.6 | 2.4 | (2) |
| Nonagricultural industries | 2,753 | 5.7 | 92.9 | 78.0 | 912 | 2.8 | 95.4 | 94.4 |
| Wage and salary workers | 2,566 | 5.9 | 86.6 | 59.0 | 855 | 2.8 | 89.4 | 83.7 |
| Mining | 33 | 4.8 | 1.1 | .2 | 4 | 5.3 | .4 | .1 |
| Construction | 175 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 8 | 3.8 | .8 | .6 |
| Manufacturing | 640 | 4.8 | 21.6 | 4.7 | 87 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 3.1 |
| Durable goods | 419 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 2.1 | 28 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 221 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 59 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 2.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 227 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 31 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 420 | 4.9 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 197 | 2.9 | 20.6 | 23.6 |
| Wholesale | 124 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 15 | 2.1 | 1.6 | .9 |
| Retail | 297 | 4.8 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 180 | 3.0 | 18.8 | 22.7 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 94 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 48 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| Services | 679 | 8.6 | 22.9 | 22.0 | 438 | 3.3 | 45.8 | 44.5 |
| Private household | 10 | 4.6 | .3 | 1.2 | 62 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 10.0 |
| Business and repair | 76 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 14 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Educational services | 330 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 181 | 3.9 | 18.9 | 12.4 |
| Professional services, except education | 195 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 138 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 13.4 |
| All other services | 69 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 44 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Public administration | 297 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 42 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| Postal service | 45 | 8.3 | 1.5 | .5 | 8 | 5.9 | .8 | .3 |
| Other Federal | 60 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 9 | 1.6 | .9 | .4 |
| State and local | 192 | 11.8 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 25 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Self-employed workers | 178 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 48 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 10.5 |
| Unpaid family workers | 8 | 10.0 | .3 | (2) | 10 | 2.2 | 1.0 | (2) |

[1] Persons holding 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each industry. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those holding 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that industry.

[2] Persons whose only extra job was as unpaid family workers were not counted as multiple jobholders.

**Table 4. Occupation of primary and secondary jobs for persons holding 2 jobs or more, by sex, May 1975**

| Occupation group | Persons holding 2 jobs or more | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | | | | Women | | | |
| | Occupation of primary job | | Percent distribution by occupation of— | | Occupation of primary job | | Percent distribution by occupation of— | |
| | Number (in thousands) | Multiple jobholding rate [1] | Primary job | Secondary job | Number (in thousands) | Multiple jobholding rate [1] | Primary job | Secondary job |
| All occupations | 2,962 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 956 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 621 | 3.4 | 21.0 | 18.8 | 259 | 4.8 | 27.1 | 23.4 |
| Engineers | 52 | 4.4 | 1.8 | .7 | 3 | (2) | .3 | [3] |
| Medical and other health workers | 66 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 54 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 3.9 |
| Teachers, except college | 149 | 16.3 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 114 | 5.0 | 11.9 | 7.7 |
| Other professional, technical, and kindred workers | 354 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 87 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 11.7 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 343 | 4.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 38 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 |
| Salesworkers | 193 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 70 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 13.0 |
| Retail trade | 74 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 56 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 10.5 |
| Other salesworkers | 119 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 14 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 204 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 234 | 2.1 | 24.5 | 20.1 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 537 | 5.1 | 18.1 | 11.1 | 8 | 1.7 | .8 | .9 |
| Operatives, except transport | 268 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 56 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 3.0 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 154 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 9 | 5.1 | .9 | .6 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 159 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 14 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Private household workers | 1 | (2) | (2) | .1 | 56 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 9.7 |
| Service workers, except private household | 283 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 175 | 2.8 | 18.7 | 18.2 |
| Protective service workers | 119 | 10.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | [3] | [3] | [3] | .1 |
| Cleaning service workers | 100 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 26 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| Other service workers | 64 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 149 | 2.8 | 15.6 | 14.4 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 132 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 17.4 | 6 | 6.0 | .6 | 3.1 |
| Farm laborers and supervisors | 64 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 31 | 6.6 | 3.2 | .9 |

[1] Persons holding 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each occupation. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those holding 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that occupation.

[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

By industry, men whose main jobs were in public administration in State and local governments and in educational services had the highest multiple jobholding rates (12 to 13 percent), reflecting in part the high rates for protective service workers and teachers. Men self-employed in nonagricultural industries on their primary jobs had a lower than average multiple jobholding rate. In contrast, the rate for self-employed farmers was above average.

Nearly 2 out of 5 men were self-employed on their secondary jobs, equally divided between agriculture and nonagricultural industries. Another 22 percent had secondary wage or salary jobs in service industries and 12 percent in retail trade.

## Unemployment and moonlighting

The increase in the number of unemployed persons in the past year again raises the question whether many of the multiple jobholders could be replaced by the 7.6 million persons unemployed in May 1975. A review of the kinds of secondary jobs held by moonlighters, the hours worked, and their earnings as related to the job desires and skills of the unemployed strongly suggests that very few of the unemployed could or would take jobs held by moonlighters.

Earnings of multiple jobholders on their second jobs are generally much lower than what the unemployed expect to earn. A survey made in May 1971 showed that moonlighters earned an average (median) of $30 per week on second jobs, with only 16 percent earning $70 or more.[4]

The unemployed generally look for "permanent" jobs, but the typical dual jobholder does not work at a second job every month. The latest available data, for May 1969, show that fewer than half of the moonlighters had worked at secondary jobs in each of the preceding 12 months, and only 7 out of 10 had worked extra jobs in each of the preceding

4 weeks.[5]

Moonlighters averaged only 13 hours per week on their secondary jobs in May 1975 and four-fifths worked less than 22 hours. Only 7 percent, or 260,000, of the moonlighters (many of them self-employed) worked the equivalent of a full-time week on their second jobs while 6.5 million, or 86 percent, of the unemployed were looking for full-time work.

Agriculture plays a much larger role in multiple jobholding than in the general labor market. About 23 percent of multiple jobholders had at least one agricultural job, and 18 percent of the secondary jobs were in agriculture. In contrast, only 1.4 percent of the experienced unemployed[6] had last worked in agricultural jobs. Additionally, only 8 percent of multiple jobholders had secondary wage or salary jobs in construction or manufacturing, but nearly

**Table 5. Main reason for holding second job by age, sex, marital status, race, and usual weekly earnings, May 1975**

[Percent distribution]

| Item | Number (in thousands) | Percent | Meet regular expenses | Pay off debts | Save for future | Get experience | Help friend or relative | Buy something special | Enjoy the work | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All persons | 3,918 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 17.6 | 15.1 |
| Men | 2,962 | 100.0 | 35.1 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 18.7 | 14.6 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 25 years | 474 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.8 |
| 25 to 34 years | 850 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 8.0 | 18.2 | 11.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 661 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 18.6 | 13.3 |
| 45 to 54 years | 619 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 3.6 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 19.6 | 16.8 |
| 55 years and over | 358 | 100.0 | 33.2 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 23.8 | 19.8 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 2,736 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 19.4 | 14.5 |
| Negro and other races | 226 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 10.3 | 15.7 |
| MARITAL STATUS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married, spouse present | 2,376 | 100.0 | 39.3 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 19.1 | 13.7 |
| Single and other marital status[1] | 586 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 13.5 | 16.9 | 18.3 |
| USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under $100 | 329 | 100.0 | 22.8 | .6 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 10.6 | 16.1 | 17.6 |
| $100 to 149 | 411 | 100.0 | 44.5 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 9.3 |
| $150 to 199 | 462 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 21.1 | 14.1 |
| $200 or more | 1,435 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 20.1 | 15.4 |
| $200 to 249 | 563 | 100.0 | 40.4 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 17.8 | 11.6 |
| $250 or more | 872 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 4.8 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 21.5 | 17.8 |
| Women | 956 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 16.6 |
| AGE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 25 years | 243 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 6.6 | 15.7 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 17.8 | 7.9 | 16.5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 249 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 9.1 | 16.0 | 11.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 182 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 20.0 | 17.4 |
| 45 to 54 years | 155 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 12.9 | 18.1 |
| 55 years and over | 118 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 16.5 | 21.7 |
| RACE | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 853 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 14.7 | 15.7 |
| Negro and other races | 103 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 24.3 |
| MARITAL STATUS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married, spouse present | 495 | 100.0 | 30.6 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 15.1 |
| Single and other marital status[1] | 461 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 18.3 |
| USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under $100 | 433 | 100.0 | 37.2 | 3.7 | 10.0 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 17.4 |
| $100 to 149 | 179 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 12.6 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 12.6 |
| $150 to 199 | 129 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 16.1 | 16.4 |
| $200 or more | 129 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 25.6 | 20.3 |

[1] Other marital status includes widowed, divorced, and separated.

half of the experienced unemployed had held such jobs.

To some extent, a significant number of multiple jobholders may be said to "create" jobs for themselves that would not otherwise exist: Nearly a third were self-employed farmers, professionals, or business operators, on their second jobs. These 1.2 million jobs would provide few opportunities for the unemployed, whose skills, experience, and financial resources would probably preclude their taking over a farm or business. Very few of the experienced unemployed had most recently worked for themselves.

The occupational skills utilized by moonlighters also differ markedly from those of the unemployed. Ten percent of the experienced unemployed had last worked in professional or managerial jobs, but 29 percent of moonlighters worked in these occupations on their second jobs. Over half of the experienced unemployed had last held blue-collar jobs, over twice as many relative to the proportion of multiple jobholders in blue-collar secondary jobs.

### Reason for multiple jobholding

About 35 percent of multiple jobholders held second jobs in May 1975 to meet regular expenses. (See table 5.) This proportion was slightly higher than a year earlier (32 percent), but below the 40 percent reported in 1969. Married men were twice as likely as other men to give this reason, 39 compared with 18 percent, but for women there was no significant difference between married and all other women. The next highest proportion of multiple jobholders (18 percent) said they moonlighted because they enjoyed the work on their second jobs. Larger proportions of women than of men said they held second jobs to help out a friend or relative or to buy something special, and a smaller proportion because they enjoyed the work.

About half of the black moonlighters held second jobs to meet regular expenses compared to a third of the white; smaller proportions of blacks than of whites moonlighted because they enjoyed the work.

Moonlighters under 25 years old were less likely than older persons to work at more than one job to meet regular expenses or because they enjoyed the work they did on secondary jobs. Larger proportions of younger than of older moonlighters said they were saving for the future or wanted to buy something special.

Relatively few of the men who earned $250 per week or more at their primary jobs and of the women who earned $150 or more moonlighted to meet regular expenses compared to those who earned less on their primary jobs. Men and women in the highest earnings categories reported enjoying their second job as often as needing it to meet regular expenses. Women who earned less than $100 per week were more likely than those in the highest category to be saving money for the future. A larger proportion of men earning $250 or more than of those earning less were moonlighting to get experience in a different field. □

*FOOTNOTES*

[1] Data in this report are based on information from supplementary questions added to the monthly survey of the labor force, conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey. The data relate to the week of May 11–17, 1975. For the most recent report in this series, see Allyson Grossman, "Multiple jobholding in May 1974," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1975, pp. 60–64, reprinted with additional tabular data and explanatory notes as Special Labor Force Report 177.

[2] Also included as multiple jobholders are persons who had two jobs during the survey week only because they were changing from one job to another. This group is very small —less than one-half of 1 percent of all multiple jobholders in May 1975. Persons employed only in private households (as cleaners, launderers, gardeners, babysitters, and so on) who worked for two employers or more during the survey week were not counted as multiple jobholders because working for several employers is considered an inherent characteristic of this type of work. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses, as well as persons with secondary jobs as unpaid family workers.

[3] Data for all persons other than white are used in this report to represent data for blacks since the latter constitute about nine-tenths of all persons other than white in the United States.

[4] See Howard V. Hayghe and Kopp Michelotti, "Multiple jobholding in 1970 and 1971," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1971, pp. 38–45.

[5] See Vera C. Perrella, "Moonlighters: their motivations and characteristics," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1970, pp. 57–64.

[6] The experienced unemployed are those who previously held a full-time job for at least 2 consecutive weeks. In May 1975, 10 percent of all the unemployed, 736,000, had no previous work experience.

# Appendix

This report contains, in addition to the article from the November 1975 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the following material:


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# Explanatory note

ESTIMATES in this report are based on supplementary questions in the May 1975 monthly survey of the labor force conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows. 1/

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population Coverage. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 47,000 households in 461 areas in 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Estimates in this report are for persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending May 17, 1975. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off, or were seeking other jobs.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker. The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the primary and secondary jobs held during the survey week. The primary job of a person employed at two jobs or more is the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

The occupation and industry categories used here are those used in the 1970 Census of Population. The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer or any government unit. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or operating

a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Multiple Jobholders. For purposes of this survey, a multiple jobholder is an employed person who, during the survey week, (1) had a job as a wage or salary worker with two employers or more, (2) was self-employed and also held a wage or salary job, or (3) worked as an unpaid family worker but also had a secondary wage or salary job. A person employed only in private households (as a maid, laundress, gardener, babysitter, etc.) who worked for two employers or more during the survey week was not counted as a multiple jobholder. Working for several employers was considered an inherent characteristic of private household work rather than an indication of multiple jobholding. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses and persons with any additional jobs as unpaid family workers. The primary job is the one at which the greatest number of hours were worked.

Hours of Work. The statistics on hours of work are for the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons working in more than one job, information was obtained in this special study on the hours worked on the primary job and on the secondary job.

The total number of hours worked was obtained by adding hours reported separately for the primary job and the secondary job, rather than using the respondent's answer to total hours worked.

Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs. Full-time jobs are those at which persons worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and part-time jobs are those at which persons worked 1 to 34 hours.

Earnings. Earnings on the primary job are the usual weekly money earnings (before deductions for taxes, etc.) received by workers in the form of wages and salaries (including commissions and tips).

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Marital Status. Persons are classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview: Single, married, spouse present, and other marital status. The classification "married, spouse present" applies to husband and wife if both are reported as members of the same household

even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, and the like at the time of interview. The term "other marital status" applies to persons who are married with spouse absent, widowed, or divorced.

Sums of Distribution. Sums of individual items, whether absolute numbers or percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

## RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The following examples illustrate their use. An estimated 890,000 multiple jobholders had at least one agricultural job in May 1975. Table 1 shows the standard error of 890,000 to be approximately 39,400. Chances are about 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have differed from the sample estimate by less than 39,400. Chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference would have been less than 78,800.

These 890,000 multiple jobholders were 22.7 percent of all moonlighters in May 1975. Table 2 shows the standard error of 22.7 percent with a base of 3,918,000 to be about 1.0 percent. Consequently, chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 21.7 and 23.7 percent, and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 20.7 and 24.7 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator or the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

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1/ For a more complete description of the methodology, see Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey (BLS Report 313).

**Table 1. Standard errors of estimated numbers**

(68 chances out of 100; numbers in thousands)

| Size of estimate | Standard error of estimate | Size of estimate | Standard error of estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 10 | 5,000 | 94 |
| 100 | 13 | 10,000 | 130 |
| 250 | 21 | 25,000 | 193 |
| 500 | 30 | 50,000 | 241 |
| 1,000 | 42 | | |
| 2,500 | 67 | | |

**Table 2. Standard errors of estimated percentages**

(68 chances out of 100)

| Estimated percentage | Base of estimated percentage (thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 | 250 | 500 | 1,000 | 2,500 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 75,000 |
| 1 or 99 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2 or 98 | 1.9 | 1.2 | .8 | .6 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| 5 or 95 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | .9 | .6 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| 10 or 90 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | .8 | .6 | .4 | .3 | .2 | .1 |
| 15 or 85 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | .7 | .5 | .3 | .2 | .1 |
| 20 or 80 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | .8 | .5 | .3 | .2 | .1 |
| 25 or 75 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | .8 | .6 | .4 | .3 | .2 |
| 35 or 65 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | .9 | .6 | .4 | .3 | .2 |
| 50 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .7 | .4 | .3 | .2 |

## Supplementary tables

### Table A. Personal characteristics of persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

| Age, marital status, and race | Both sexes | | | Men | | | Women | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total employed | Persons with 2 jobs or more | | Total employed | Persons with 2 jobs or more | | Total employed | Persons with 2 jobs or more | |
| | | Number | Percent of employed | | Number | Percent of employed | | Number | Percent of employed |
| **AGE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years old and over | 84,146 | 3,918 | 4.7 | 50,954 | 2,962 | 5.8 | 33,192 | 956 | 2.9 |
| 16 and 17 years | 2,737 | 117 | 4.2 | 1,561 | 70 | 4.5 | 1,177 | 47 | 4.0 |
| 18 and 19 years | 4,052 | 133 | 3.3 | 2,154 | 88 | 4.1 | 1,898 | 45 | 2.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 11,407 | 467 | 4.1 | 6,234 | 316 | 5.1 | 5,173 | 151 | 2.9 |
| 25 to 34 years | 20,372 | 1,098 | 5.4 | 12,798 | 850 | 6.6 | 7,574 | 248 | 3.3 |
| 35 to 44 years | 15,796 | 853 | 5.4 | 9,734 | 661 | 6.8 | 6,062 | 192 | 3.2 |
| 45 to 54 years | 16,216 | 774 | 4.8 | 9,951 | 619 | 6.2 | 6,263 | 155 | 2.5 |
| 55 to 64 years | 10,734 | 395 | 3.7 | 6,687 | 301 | 4.5 | 4,047 | 94 | 2.3 |
| 65 years and over | 2,834 | 81 | 2.9 | 1,836 | 57 | 3.1 | 998 | 24 | 2.4 |
| Median age (years) | 37.2 | 36.7 | - | 37.8 | 37.4 | - | 36.3 | 34.5 | - |
| **MARITAL STATUS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 17,497 | 660 | 3.8 | 9,930 | 425 | 4.3 | 7,567 | 235 | 3.1 |
| Married, spouse present | 57,209 | 2,876 | 5.0 | 37,853 | 2,376 | 6.3 | 19,356 | 500 | 2.6 |
| Other marital status[1] | 9,440 | 382 | 4.0 | 3,171 | 161 | 5.1 | 6,269 | 221 | 3.5 |
| **RACE** | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 75,216 | 3,589 | 4.8 | 46,067 | 2,736 | 5.9 | 29,149 | 853 | 2.9 |
| Negro and other races | 8,929 | 328 | 3.7 | 4,887 | 226 | 4.6 | 4,042 | 103 | 2.5 |

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

**Table B. Industry group and class of worker of secondary job, by industry group and class of worker of primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1976**

(Percent distribution)

| Industry group and class of worker of primary job | Secondary job | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Agriculture | | Nonagricultural industries | | | | | |
| | | | | Wage and salary workers | | | | | |
| | | Wage and salary workers | Self-employed workers | Total[1] | Construction | Manufacturing | | Transportation and public utilities | |
| | | | | | | Durable goods | Nondurable goods | | |
| All persons with 2 jobs or more | 100.0 | 3.4 | 14.6 | 69.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.5 | |
| Agriculture[2] | 100.0 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 71.3 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 14.9 | |
| Wage and salary workers | 100.0 | 16.9 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 5.7 | - | 1.7 | 5.5 | |
| Self-employed workers | 100.0 | 10.6 | (3) | 89.6 | 5.8 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 24.5 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 100.0 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 64.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.8 | |
| Wage and salary workers[1] | 100.0 | 2.7 | 15.8 | 62.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 | |
| Construction | 100.0 | .8 | 31.8 | 47.4 | 17.7 | - | 3.7 | 1.8 | |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 3.5 | 27.0 | 47.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 4.5 | |
| Durable goods | 100.0 | 4.1 | 27.6 | 45.8 | 3.7 | 4.1 | .8 | 3.0 | |
| Nondurable goods | 100.0 | 2.4 | 26.1 | 50.4 | 1.9 | - | 5.2 | 7.0 | |
| Transportation and public utilities | 100.0 | 3.2 | 19.7 | 53.8 | 1.2 | .6 | 1.9 | 8.8 | |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 3.7 | 12.2 | 69.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | |
| Wholesale | 100.0 | - | 18.8 | 61.6 | - | - | 5.2 | 4.7 | |
| Retail | 100.0 | 4.8 | 10.2 | 71.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.4 | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 100.0 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 78.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.0 | |
| Service | 100.0 | 2.4 | 6.8 | 73.2 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | |
| Educational | 100.0 | 3.1 | 11.0 | 67.7 | .9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | |
| Other | 100.0 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 77.9 | .8 | .2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | |
| Public administration | 100.0 | 1.8 | 16.2 | 60.1 | 4.3 | .9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | |
| Federal | 100.0 | - | 23.8 | 58.5 | 4.9 | - | - | 1.6 | |
| State and local | 100.0 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 60.8 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | |
| Self-employed workers | 100.0 | 1.4 | (3) | 98.6 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 10.4 | |

| Industry group and class of worker of primary job | Secondary job | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nonagricultural industries—Continued | | | | | | | |
| | Wage and salary workers—Continued | | | | | | | |
| | Trade | | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Service | | Public administration | | Self-employed workers |
| | Wholesale | Retail | | Educational | Other | Federal | State and local | |
| All persons with 2 jobs or more | 1.6 | 14.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 23.8 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 16.9 |
| Agriculture[2] | 6.0 | 6.2 | 4.4 | - | 14.1 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 1.9 |
| Wage and salary workers | 1.8 | 4.0 | 2.5 | - | 14.0 | - | 3.5 | 5.8 |
| Self-employed workers | 8.9 | 4.7 | 5.6 | - | 9.2 | 3.2 | 7.9 | (3) |
| Nonagricultural industries[3] | 1.3 | 15.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 24.6 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 18.0 |
| Wage and salary workers[1] | 1.3 | 15.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 23.8 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 19.2 |
| Construction | .9 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 20.0 |
| Manufacturing | .4 | 13.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 12.3 | .5 | 3.1 | 23.0 |
| Durable goods | .7 | 12.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 12.8 | .5 | 3.4 | 22.5 |
| Nondurable goods | - | 16.7 | 4.1 | .5 | 11.8 | .6 | 2.7 | 21.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 1.4 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 14.9 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 23.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3.0 | 24.5 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 20.3 | .8 | 3.1 | 15.0 |
| Wholesale | 9.1 | 15.6 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 19.5 |
| Retail | 1.3 | 27.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 21.4 | .6 | 2.9 | 13.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2.3 | 26.0 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 16.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 20.8 |
| Service | .6 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 41.4 | .7 | 2.5 | 17.6 |
| Educational | .3 | 14.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 37.8 | .9 | 2.4 | 18.3 |
| Other | .8 | 14.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 44.4 | .5 | 2.6 | 17.2 |
| Public administration | 2.3 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 17.1 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 21.9 |
| Federal | 1.6 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 18.0 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 18.0 |
| State and local | 2.9 | 11.6 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 16.5 | .7 | 7.8 | 24.0 |
| Self-employed workers | 1.3 | 12.4 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 35.4 | 3.2 | 11.9 | (3) |

[1] Includes wages and salary workers in mining, not shown separately.
[2] Includes unpaid family workers, not shown separately.
[3] Self-employed persons with a secondary farm or business, but no wage or salary job, were not counted as multiple jobholders.

## Table C. Industry group and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by sex, May 1976

| Industry group and class of worker | Persons with 2 jobs or more | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | | | | Men | | | | Women | | | |
| | Industry of primary job | | Percent distribution by industry of— | | Industry of primary job | | Percent distribution by industry of— | | Industry of primary job | | Percent distribution by industry of— | |
| | Number (thousands) | Multiple job holding rate[1] | Primary job | Secondary job | Number (thousands) | Multiple job holding rate[1] | Primary job | Secondary job | Number (thousands) | Multiple job holding rate[1] | Primary job | Secondary job |
| All industries | 3,918 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,962 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 956 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 253 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 18.[illegible] | 209 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 21.9 | 44 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 5.8 |
| Wage and salary workers | 83 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 70 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 13 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Self-employed workers | 135 | 7.6 | 3.4 | 14.6 | 126 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 18.2 | 9 | 8.1 | .9 | 3.5 |
| Unpaid family workers | 35 | 6.5 | .9 | (2) | 12 | 6.3 | .4 | (2) | 23 | 6.6 | 2.4 | (2) |
| Nonagricultural industries | 3,665 | 4.6 | 93.5 | 82.0 | 2,753 | 5.7 | 92.9 | 78.0 | 912 | 2.8 | 95.4 | 94.4 |
| Wage and salary workers | 3,421 | 4.6 | 87.3 | 65.1 | 2,566 | 5.9 | 86.6 | 59.0 | 856 | 2.8 | 89.4 | 83.7 |
| Mining | 37 | 4.9 | .9 | .2 | 33 | 4.8 | 1.1 | .2 | 4 | 5.3 | .4 | .1 |
| Construction | 183 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 175 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 8 | 5.8 | .8 | .6 |
| Manufacturing | 727 | 3.9 | 18.6 | 4.3 | 640 | 4.8 | 21.6 | 4.7 | 87 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 3.1 |
| Durable goods | 447 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 1.9 | 419 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 2.1 | 28 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 280 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 221 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 59 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 2.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 258 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 227 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 31 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 617 | 4.0 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 420 | 4.9 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 197 | 2.9 | 20.6 | 23.6 |
| Wholesale | 139 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 124 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 15 | 2.1 | 1.6 | .9 |
| Retail | 477 | 3.9 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 297 | 4.8 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 180 | 3.0 | 18.8 | 22.7 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 142 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 94 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 48 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| Service | 1,117 | 5.2 | 28.5 | 27.5 | 679 | 8.6 | 22.9 | 22.[illegible] | 438 | 3.3 | 45.8 | 44.5 |
| Private household | 72 | 5.1 | [illegible].8 | 3.3 | 10 | 4.6 | .3 | [illegible].2 | 62 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 10.0 |
| Business and repair | 90 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 76 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 14 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Educational services | 511 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 330 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 5.0 | 181 | 3.9 | 18.9 | 12.4 |
| Professional services, except education | 331 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 195 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 136 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 13.4 |
| All other services | 113 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 69 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 44 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Public administration | 339 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 297 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 42 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| Postal services | 53 | 7.8 | 1.4 | .4 | 45 | 8.3 | 1.5 | .5 | 8 | 9.9 | .8 | .3 |
| Other Federal | 69 | 4.3 | 1.8 | .9 | 60 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 9 | 1.6 | .9 | .4 |
| State and local | 217 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 192 | 11.8 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 25 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Self-employed workers | 226 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 16.9 | 178 | 4.[illegible] | 6.0 | 19.0 | 48 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 10.5 |
| Unpaid family workers | 18 | 3.2 | .5 | (2) | 8 | 10.0 | .3 | (2) | 10 | 2.2 | 1.0 | (2) |

[1] Persons with 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each industry. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those with 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that industry.

[2] Persons whose only extra job was as an unpaid family worker were not counted as multiple jobholders.

**Table D. Occupation of primary and secondary jobs for persons with 2 jobs or more, by sex, May 1975**

| Occupation group | Persons with 2 jobs or more | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | | | | Men | | | | Women | | | |
| | Occupation of primary job | | Percent distribution by occupation of— | | Occupation of primary job | | Percent distribution by occupation of— | | Occupation of primary job | | Percent distribution by occupation of— | |
| | Number (thousands) | Multiple job holding rate[1] | Primary job | Secondary job | Number (thousands) | Multiple job holding rate[1] | Primary job | Secondary job | Number (thousands) | Multiple job holding rate[1] | Primary job | Secondary job |
| All occupations | 3,918 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,962 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 956 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical and kindred workers | 880 | 6.8 | 22.5 | 18.4 | 621 | 8.4 | 21.0 | 16.8 | 259 | 4.8 | 27.1 | 23.4 |
| Engineers | 55 | 3.6 | 1.4 | .6 | 52 | 4.4 | 1.8 | .7 | 3 | [2] | .3 | - |
| Medical and other health workers | 120 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 66 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 54 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 3.9 |
| Teachers, except college | 264 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 149 | 16.3 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 114 | 5.0 | 11.9 | 7.7 |
| Other professional, technical and kindred workers | 441 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 354 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 87 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 11.7 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 382 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 343 | 4.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 38 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 |
| Sales workers | 263 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 193 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 70 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 13.0 |
| Retail trade | 130 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 74 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 56 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 10.5 |
| Other sales workers | 133 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 119 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 14 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 438 | 3.2 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 204 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 234 | 2.1 | 24.5 | 20.1 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 545 | 5.0 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 537 | 5.1 | 18.1 | 11.1 | 8 | 1.7 | .8 | .9 |
| Carpenters and construction craft workers | 165 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 165 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.8 | - | [2] | - | - |
| Mechanics and repairers | 151 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 149 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2 | [2] | .2 | - |
| Other craft and kindred workers | 229 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 223 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 6 | 1.5 | .6 | .9 |
| Operatives, except transport | 325 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 268 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 56 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 3.0 |
| Motor vehicle equipment | 20 | 4.8 | .5 | .1 | 20 | 5.7 | .7 | .1 | - | [2] | - | .2 |
| Other durable goods | 113 | 3.1 | 2.9 | .8 | 99 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 14 | 1.2 | 1.5 | .4 |
| Nondurable goods | 84 | 2.[illegible] | 2.1 | .5 | 56 | 4.5 | 1.9 | .4 | 28 | 1.6 | 2.9 | .9 |
| All other | 107 | 4.[illegible] | 2.7 | 2.8 | 93 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 14 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 163 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 154 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 9 | 5.1 | .9 | .6 |
| Drivers and delivery workers | 145 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 137 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 9 | 5.4 | .9 | .6 |
| Other transport equipment operatives | 18 | 4.0 | .5 | .1 | 18 | 4.1 | .6 | .2 | - | [2] | - | - |
| Laborers, except farm | 173 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 159 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 14 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Private household workers | 57 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1 | [3] | [3] | .1 | 56 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 9.7 |
| Service workers, except private household | 458 | 4.5 | 11.7 | 13.2 | 283 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 175 | 2.8 | 18.3 | 18.2 |
| Cleaning service | 126 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 100 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 26 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| Food service | 123 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 39 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 83 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 9.7 |
| Health service | 36 | 2.1 | .9 | .7 | 10 | 5.6 | .3 | .5 | 26 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Personal service | 55 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 15 | 4.4 | .5 | .8 | 40 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| Protective service | 119 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 119 | 10.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | - | [2] | - | .1 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 138 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 13.9 | 132 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 17.4 | 6 | 6.0 | .6 | 3.1 |
| Farm laborers and supervisors | 95 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 64 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 31 | 6.6 | 3.2 | .9 |

[1] Persons with 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each occupation. Total employed is sum of single job holders and those with 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that occupation.

[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

**Table E. Occupation and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1976**

(Percent distribution)

| Major occupation group | Occupation of primary job | | | | Occupation of secondary job | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Wage and salary in primary job | | Self-employed in primary job, wage and salary in secondary job | Total | Wage and salary in primary job | | Self-employed in primary job, wage and salary in secondary job |
| | | Wage and salary in secondary job[1] | Self-employed in secondary job | | | Wage and salary in secondary job[1] | Self-employed in secondary job | |
| All occupation groups: | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | 3,918 | 2,322 | 1,235 | 361 | 3,918 | 2,322 | 1,235 | 361 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 22.5 | 22.3 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 13.7 | 23.5 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 9.8 | 8.2 | 11.4 | 14.7 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 13.4 | 11.9 |
| Sales workers | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.0 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 11.2 | 14.7 | 7.8 | .6 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 1.4 | 6.1 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 13.9 | 11.7 | 21.1 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 10.9 | 8.9 |
| Operatives, except transport | 8.3 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 5.0 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 14.7 |
| Laborers, except farm | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 8.0 |
| Private household workers | 1.5 | 2.3 | .3 | - | 2.4 | 3.9 | .2 | .3 |
| Service workers, except private household | 11.7 | 15.8 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 19.7 | 2.1 | 9.7 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 3.5 | .4 | - | 36.0 | 13.9 | .1 | 44.0 | - |
| Farm laborers and supervisors | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.2 | - | 2.6 | 3.7 | - | 3.6 |

[1] Includes a small number of persons who are unpaid family workers on their primary job and wage and salary workers on their secondary job.

**Table F. Major occupation group of secondary job, by major occupation group of primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, May 1975**

(Percent distribution)

| Major occupation group of primary job | Secondary job | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All occupation groups | Professional, technical, and kindred workers | Managers, and administrators, except farm | Sales workers | Clerical and kindred workers | Craft and kindred workers | Operatives, except transport | Transport equipment operatives | Laborers, except farm | Private household workers | Service workers except private household | Farmers and farm managers | Farm laborers and supervisors |
| All occupation groups | 100.0 | 18.4 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 2.6 |
| Professional, technical and kindred workers | 100.0 | 49.8 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 2.0 | .7 | 2.6 | - | 5.2 | 9.1 | 1.2 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 100.0 | 15.9 | 27.2 | 11.7 | 4.4 | 6.0 | .4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | - | 8.9 | 19.1 | 2.1 |
| Sales workers | 100.0 | 13.4 | 18.7 | 23.3 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 1.8 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 100.0 | 13.4 | 6.8 | 12.8 | 26.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 18.1 | 7.3 | 2.3 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 100.0 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 24.0 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | - | 10.8 | 26.7 | 2.2 |
| Operatives, except transport | 100.0 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 15.3 | 3.0 | 7.4 | .9 | 11.2 | 25.3 | 3.5 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 100.0 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 15.7 | 16.4 | - | 9.9 | 20.2 | 1.0 |
| Laborers, except farm | 100.0 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 20.1 | 1.3 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 2.7 |
| Private household workers | (1) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Service workers, except private household | 100.0 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 36.4 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 100.0 | 2.3 | 13.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 27.6 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 8.0 |
| Farm laborers and supervisors | 100.0 | 5.1 | 1.4 | - | 10.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 23.4 | 19.2 |

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table G. Total hours worked, by industry and class of worker of primary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1976**

(Percent distribution)

| Industry and class of worker of primary job | Total at work at 2 jobs or more | Total hours worked | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 34 | 35 to 40 | 41 to 48 | 49 to 54 | 55 to 59 | 60 or more |
| All industries | 100.0 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 17.5 | 14.7 | 11.3 | 33.6 |
| Agriculture[1] | 100.0 | 18.7 | 8.9 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 50.5 |
| Wage and salary workers | (2) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Self-employed workers | 100.0 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 68.1 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 100.0 | 14.9 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 15.2 | 11.8 | 32.5 |
| Wage and salary workers[3] | 100.0 | 14.4 | 7.6 | 18.4 | 15.1 | 12.3 | 32.3 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 4.5 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 23.2 | 13.9 | 38.8 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 20.6 | 18.4 | 12.7 | 38.9 |
| Durable goods | 100.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 21.2 | 17.8 | 12.9 | 40.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 100.0 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 12.3 | 35.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 100.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 22.1 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 33.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 25.2 | 8.3 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 27.1 |
| Wholesale | 100.0 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 13.1 | 19.9 | 23.9 | 31.4 |
| Retail | 100.0 | 30.1 | 9.9 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 25.8 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 100.0 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 16.6 | 19.9 | 13.2 | 35.8 |
| Service | 100.0 | 21.6 | 9.0 | 19.1 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 27.3 |
| Educational services | 100.0 | 14.3 | 11.6 | 19.8 | 15.8 | 9.7 | 26.9 |
| Other services | 100.0 | 26.4 | 6.6 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 27.8 |
| Public administration | 100.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 21.8 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 38.3 |
| Federal | 100.0 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 23.3 | 13.6 | 26.2 | 26.2 |
| State and local | 100.0 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 21.1 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 45.0 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 100.0 | 22.1 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 17.2 | 4.4 | 35.8 |

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

**Table H. Hours worked at secondary job, by industry and class of worker of primary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1976**

(Percent distribution)

| Industry and class of worker of primary job | Total at work at 2 jobs or more | Hours worked at secondary job | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 7 | 8 to 14 | 15 to 21 | 22 to 34 | 35 or more | Median hours |
| All industries | 100.0 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 26.1 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 13 |
| Agriculture[1] | 100.0 | 30.3 | 20.5 | 25.0 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 14 |
| Wage and salary workers | (2) | - | - | - | - | - | (2) |
| Self-employed workers | 100.0 | 22.5 | 12.9 | 31.3 | 11.9 | 21.5 | 18 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 100.0 | 27.1 | 28.0 | 26.2 | 11.8 | 7.0 | 13 |
| Wage and salary workers[3] | 100.0 | 26.8 | 28.5 | 26.4 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 13 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 12.7 | 28.5 | 39.6 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 16 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 22.5 | 27.7 | 25.5 | 14.1 | 10.2 | 14 |
| Durable goods | 100.0 | 22.7 | 26.5 | 25.9 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 15 |
| Nondurable goods | 100.0 | 22.3 | 29.7 | 24.7 | 16.0 | 7.3 | 14 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 100.0 | 20.7 | 27.0 | 32.1 | 12.7 | 7.5 | 15 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 30.9 | 31.6 | 22.7 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 12 |
| Wholesale | 100.0 | 18.8 | 25.9 | 34.9 | 11.9 | 8.5 | 16 |
| Retail | 100.0 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 19.1 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 11 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 100.0 | 23.4 | 32.0 | 24.8 | 15.8 | 4.1 | 13 |
| Service | 100.0 | 33.4 | 28.5 | 25.5 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 12 |
| Educational services | 100.0 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 27.7 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 12 |
| Other services | 100.0 | 35.7 | 27.9 | 23.6 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 12 |
| Public administration | 100.0 | 19.9 | 25.2 | 28.0 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 16 |
| Federal | 100.0 | 17.3 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 16 |
| State and local | 100.0 | 21.3 | 22.5 | 27.1 | 19.2 | 9.9 | 16 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 100.0 | 32.3 | 20.3 | 23.1 | 14.4 | 9.9 | 14 |

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

[2] Percent and median hours not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

**Table I. Hours worked at secondary job, by industry and class of worker of secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1975**

(Percent distribution)[1]

| Industry and class of worker of primary job | Total at work at 2 jobs or more | Hours worked at secondary job | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 7 | 8 to 14 | 15 to 21 | 22 to 34 | 35 or more | Median hours |
| All industries | 100.0 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 26.1 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 13 |
| Agriculture | 100.0 | 17.0 | 26.0 | 27.3 | 16.7 | 13.1 | 16 |
| Wage and salary workers | 100.0 | 17.1 | 39.6 | 24.3 | 12.3 | 6.6 | 13 |
| Self-employed workers | 100.0 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 27.9 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 17 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 100.0 | 29.8 | 27.9 | 25.8 | 10.8 | 6.1 | 13 |
| Wage and salary workers[2] | 100.0 | 30.2 | 28.3 | 25.3 | 10.6 | 5.5 | 12 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 18.8 | 36.0 | 24.5 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 14 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 26.3 | 16.3 | 33.1 | 14.9 | 9.4 | 16 |
| Durable goods | (2) | - | - | - | - | - | (2) |
| Nondurable goods | (2) | - | - | - | - | - | (2) |
| Transportation and public utilities | 100.0 | 17.5 | 31.1 | 28.6 | 18.1 | 4.8 | 15 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 23.0 | 30.6 | 29.7 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 14 |
| Wholesale | (2) | - | - | - | - | - | (2) |
| Retail | 100.0 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 29.1 | 12.4 | 2.9 | 13 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 100.0 | 36.5 | 29.9 | 21.7 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 11 |
| Service | 100.0 | 38.9 | 27.5 | 21.0 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 11 |
| Private household | 100.0 | 64.0 | 22.9 | 8.0 | [illegible] | 3.9 | 6 |
| Business and repair | 100.0 | 24.3 | 23.1 | 34.5 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 15 |
| Educational services | 100.0 | 42.4 | 29.0 | 17.9 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 9 |
| Other services | 100.0 | 34.0 | 28.9 | 22.6 | 9.[illegible] | 5.0 | 12 |
| Public administration | 100.0 | 22.0 | 25.4 | 19.3 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 15 |
| Federal | (2) | - | - | - | - | - | (2) |
| State and local | 100.0 | 23.9 | 29.3 | 31.4 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 14 |
| Self-employed workers | 100.0 | 28.2 | 26.1 | 21.7 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 13 |

[1] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

[2] Percent and median hours not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table J. Hours worked at secondary job, by occupation of secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, May 1975**

(Percent distribution)

| Major occupation group of secondary job | Total at work at 2 jobs or more | Hours worked at secondary job | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 7 | 8 to 14 | 15 to 21 | 22 to 34 | 35 or more | Median hours |
| Total | 100.0 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 26.1 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 13 |
| Professional, technical and kindred workers | 100.0 | 42.1 | 28.1 | 19.7 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 9 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 100.0 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 15.3 | 11.0 | 15 |
| Sales workers | 100.0 | 33.6 | 28.1 | 25.6 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 12 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 100.0 | 22.5 | 31.1 | 32.4 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 14 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 100.0 | 14.4 | 28.9 | 36.3 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 16 |
| Operatives, except transport | 100.0 | 19.8 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 15 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 100.0 | 15.8 | 31.1 | 33.4 | 17.3 | 2.5 | 15 |
| Laborers, except farm | 100.0 | 27.0 | 24.7 | 27.6 | 16.2 | 4.4 | 14 |
| Service workers, including private household | 100.0 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 21.7 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 12 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 100.0 | 17.2 | 22.3 | 27.8 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 17 |
| Farm laborers and supervisors | 100.0 | 19.1 | 33.6 | 29.4 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 14 |

**Table K. Hours worked at secondary job, for persons at work at 2 jobs or more, by age, sex, and race, May 1975**

(Percent distribution)

| Age, sex and race | Total at work at 2 jobs or more | Hours worked at secondary job | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 7 | 8 to 14 | 15 to 21 | 22 to 34 | 35 or more | Median hours |
| **BOTH SEXES** | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years old and over | 100.0 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 26.1 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 13 |
| White | 100.0 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 25.7 | 11.4 | 7.3 | 13 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 30.4 | 14.5 | 8.9 | 15 |
| 16 to 24 years | 100.0 | 35.0 | 31.3 | 23.2 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 11 |
| 16 to 19 years | 100.0 | 53.3 | 28.5 | 15.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 100.0 | 25.3 | 32.7 | 27.4 | 9.3 | 5.3 | 13 |
| 25 to 34 years | 100.0 | 25.9 | 28.3 | 25.5 | 14.3 | 6.0 | 13 |
| 35 to 44 years | 100.0 | 23.6 | 25.8 | 28.7 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 15 |
| 45 to 54 years | 100.0 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 27.5 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 14 |
| 55 years and over | 100.0 | 28.8 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 13 |
| 55 to 64 years | 100.0 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 14 |
| 65 years and over | [1] | - | - | - | - | - | [1] |
| **MEN** | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years old and over | 100.0 | 23.2 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 15 |
| White | 100.0 | 24.1 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 12.7 | 8.6 | 14 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 13.5 | 21.1 | 32.7 | 19.8 | 13.0 | 18 |
| **WOMEN** | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years old and over | 100.0 | 39.9 | 29.9 | 20.6 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 10 |
| White | 100.0 | 40.1 | 29.9 | 20.1 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 10 |
| Negro and other races | 100.0 | 40.4 | 30.9 | 25.5 | 3.2 | - | 10 |

[1] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table L. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by industry and class of worker of primary job, May 1975**

(Percent distribution)

| Industry and class of worker of primary job | Total with 2 jobs or more | Hours worked at primary job | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 21 | 22 to 34 | 35 to 39 | 40 | 41 to 48 | 49 or more |
| All industries | 100.0 | 16.8 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 38.5 | 11.3 | 14.7 |
| Agriculture[1] | 100.0 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 38.1 |
| Wage and salary workers | 100.0 | 16.6 | 23.9 | 9.0 | 12.7 | 15.7 | 22.0 |
| Self-employed workers | 100.0 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 10.5 | 53.2 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 100.0 | 16.7 | 12.4 | 6.1 | 40.6 | 11.2 | 13.2 |
| Wage and salary workers[2] | 100.0 | 15.7 | 12.3 | 6.2 | 42.6 | 11.0 | 12.2 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 10.0 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 50.4 | 7.9 | 10.9 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 58.5 | 13.7 | 8.8 |
| Durable goods | 100.0 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 63.5 | 13.1 | 9.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 100.0 | 7.1 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 50.6 | 14.7 | 8.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 100.0 | 16.5 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 47.9 | 11.2 | 9.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 25.6 | 13.7 | 6.9 | 26.1 | 12.4 | 15.4 |
| Wholesale | 100.0 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 42.5 | 13.3 | 20.4 |
| Retail | 100.0 | 30.0 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 21.4 | 12.1 | 13.9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 100.0 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 42.6 | 15.8 | 12.9 |
| Service | 100.0 | 21.8 | 14.4 | 7.4 | 35.4 | 8.2 | 13.1 |
| Educational services | 100.0 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 36.4 | 7.1 | 14.2 |
| Other services | 100.0 | 26.2 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 34.4 | 9.2 | 12.2 |
| Public administration | 100.0 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 5.0 | 31.5 | 10.9 | 13.9 |
| Federal | 100.0 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 68.8 | 6.8 | 3.4 |
| State and local | 100.0 | 7.5 | 11.6 | 5.6 | 41.8 | 13.3 | 20.2 |
| Self-employed and unpaid family workers | 100.0 | 30.9 | 12.7 | 4.6 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 25.4 |

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

[2] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

**Table M. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with 2 jobs or more, by occupation group of primary job, May 1975**

(Percent distribution)

| Occupation group of primary job | Total with 2 jobs or more | Hours worked at primary job | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 to 21 | 22 to 34 | 35 to 39 | 40 | 41 to 48 | 49 or more |
| All occupations | 100.0 | 16.8 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 38.5 | 11.3 | 14.7 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 100.0 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 7.9 | 39.6 | 8.5 | 15.7 |
| Teachers, except college | 100.0 | 14.5 | 18.7 | 10.2 | 36.0 | 6.1 | 14.4 |
| Other professional, technical and kindred workers | 100.0 | 16.1 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 41.1 | 9.5 | 16.2 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 100.0 | 7.7 | 10.2 | 3.5 | 35.8 | 13.7 | 29.0 |
| Sales workers | 100.0 | 24.0 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 26.3 | 11.0 | 17.6 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 100.0 | 17.1 | 13.1 | 8.7 | 46.9 | 8.9 | 5.2 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 100.0 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 54.5 | 16.4 | 10.1 |
| Carpenters and construction craft workers | 100.0 | 10.4 | 15.8 | 5.2 | 52.7 | 10.5 | 7.3 |
| Mechanics and repairers | 100.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 52.7 | 20.4 | 11.4 |
| Other craft and kindred workers | 100.0 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 57.6 | 17.3 | 11.0 |
| Operatives, except transport | 100.0 | 10.8 | 14.5 | 5.3 | 48.5 | 12.1 | 8.9 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 100.0 | 28.8 | 13.4 | 3.0 | 30.6 | 12.9 | 11.3 |
| Drivers and delivery workers | 100.0 | 28.8 | 15.1 | 3.5 | 26.6 | 13.4 | 12.6 |
| Other transport equipment operatives | (1) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Laborers, except farm | 100.0 | 21.6 | 11.4 | 9.2 | 38.6 | 14.9 | 4.1 |
| Service workers, including private household | 100.0 | 29.2 | 16.0 | 4.9 | 30.8 | 7.8 | 11.2 |
| Farmers and farm managers | 100.0 | 13.2 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 12.8 | 53.0 |
| Farm laborers and supervisors | 100.0 | 28.6 | 23.5 | 3.3 | 8.0 | 15.2 | 21.4 |

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table N. Multiple jobholders rates for all men and married men, 20 to 64 years old, by usual weekly wage or salary earnings on primary job and age, May 1975**

| Age | Total | Usual weekly wage or salary earnings on primary job | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under $60 | $60 to $99 | $100 to $149 | $150 to $199 | $200 and over |
| All men, 20 to 64 years old | 6.1 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| 20 to 34 years | 6.2 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4.9 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 25 to 34 years | 6.8 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| 35 to 44 years | 7.0 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 5.6 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.0 |
| 45 to 54 years | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| 55 to 64 years | 4.6 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 3.5 |
| Married men[1], 20 to 64 years old | 6.5 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| 20 to 34 years | 6.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6.5 | 9.3 | 14.5 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 |
| 25 to 34 years | 7.0 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 7.0 | 10.9 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| 45 to 64 years | 5.8 | 3.9 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 5.3 |
| 45 to 54 years | 6.5 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| 55 to 64 years | 4.8 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 3.7 |

[1] Married, spouse present.